Library of Congress

The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$1 00 PER ANNUM. | "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." | SINGLE COPIES—5 CTS.

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881. NUMBER 61.

SOLIDARITÉ.

Tant qu'il sera donné à l'homme de choisir sa profession et de l'exercer librement, il ne sera guère possible de séparer entièrement les classes et les rangs dans la société. La communauté de liens parmi les hommes qui vivent dans un même pays tendra toujours à les unir et non à les repousser. Ainsi donc, lorsque malgré les intérêts communs, les exclusions civiles et politiques, cherchent à se maintenir, on peut affirmer que la société est anormale et que violence est faite à la nature humaine.

Les républiques anciennes n'avaient pu conserver la distinction des castes qu'en interdisant le commerce à certaines d'entre elles, pour le permettre seulement à une autre. Elles savaient que les relations commerciales rapprochent les hommes et font évanouir les distances. Chez les Romains le commerce était réservé aux esclaves, tandis qu'il était défendu aux hommes libres. De sorte que, sur le terrain du négoce, les deux classes ne pouvaient se rencontrer, ni par conséquent, se lier, se mêler à la faveur du commerce.

Aujourd'hui, en notre pays, le commerce est accessible à tous. Plus il se généralisera dans toutes les classes, plus il servira de lien à rapprocher les divers éléments de la société que l'on a essayés de tenir si longtemps divisés.

A part le lien du commerce, il en est un autre qui rapproche davantage, c'est celui du langage. Entre gens de même pays et de même langage, il s'établit presque à l'insu des liens d'affaires, des liens d'amitié. On se rend des services mutuels, on apprend à se connaître et on finit par comprendre que, dans certaines circonstances données, on pourra avoir besoin les uns des autres.

Ce que nous avançons là n'a rien d'utopique. Ce sont des observations basées sur la nature humaine. Elle est la même partout et les lois qui la régissent sont de tous les climats et de tous les siècles. Une seule société se fondant dans une commune idée d'intérêts, voilà le programme de l'avenir, entrevu déjà par les promoteurs de la sociologie moderne.

L'ADMINISTRATION DÉMOCRATIQUE.

"Ce n'était pas la peine assurement
De changer de gouvernement."

C'est ce qu'on chante dans la "Fille de Mme Angot," et la population de la Nouvelle Orleans fait en ce moment chorus. Ont-ils déblatéré contre l'administration républicaine, ces démocrates qui avaient promis un système d'ordre et d'économie comme ils ne s'en étaient jamais vus dans les annales d'aucun pays! A les entendre, le gouvernement démocratique devait être une administration paternelle qui ramènerait l'âge d'or en Louisiane. Cependant, il y a à peine quatre années que les démocrates sont au pouvoir que déjà, les citoyens honnêtes, ne pouvant plus compter sur les autorités pour ramener l'ordre dans l'Etat, se voient obligés d'avoir recours à un comité de vigilance, tout, comme autrefois, en Californie. On accuse les employés de l'administration d'être les auteurs des désordres qui ont lieu chaque jour, les députés du judiciaire eux-même sont mis à l'index, par une population indignée, comme étant des fauteurs de crimes; et la police, à part sa grande efficacité à arrêter quelques pauvres noirs innocents, comme cela s'est vu il y a quelques jours, est tout à fait nulle et est complètement démoralisée. Nous avons vu même un officier de police du nom de Melville, préférer donner sa démission plutôt que d'arrêter un meurtrier qui lui avait été désigné. Il donnait, pour prétexte, qu'il avait peur d'être assassiné par les amis du meurtrier s'il faisait l'arrestation!

Un pareil état de choses existait-il sous le gouvernement républicain?

Quant aux finances de la Ville et de l'Etat, si fortement ébréchées par Gauthreaux et ses complices, lorsqu'arrivera l'heure de Rabelais pour le parti au pouvoir de rendre compte au peuple de son administration, celui-ci ne manquera pas certainement d'entonner de nouveau en chœur :

"Ce n'était pas la peine assurement
De changer de gouvernement."

LES CORMORANS.

Dans ce temps de corruption que nous traversons, le public est devenu tellement indifférent qu'il semble ne s'étonner de rien et accepte tout, souvent même sans murmurer. Mais au risque de paraître ridicule, nous sentons le besoin de mettre au jour les faits et gestes de certains soi-disant solliciteurs, lesquels peuvent être de quelque intérêt pour les honnêtes gens qui auraient quelque chose à démêler avec la Justice.

On rencontre toujours dans le voisinage des Cours de Justice, un certain nombre de gens équivoques qui se font passer pour des solliciteurs habiles, aptes à régler toutes les affaires qui se présentent, voire même les procès, moyennant rétribution, cela va sans dire. Le prix qu'ils réclament est toujours au-dessous de celui que demanderait un avocat licencié, pour ses services.

Il arrive souvent que quelques uns d'entre ces solliciteurs *ad hoc* réussissent, tandis que d'autres échouent. Ce qui fait naturellement penser que les premiers,

"Nourris dans le serail, en connaissent
les detours;

Nous ne voulons ici faire aucune allusion à la complicité de certains employés de Cour; mais puisque nous sommes dans un temps où les députés de Cour trempent dans l'assassinat, nous ne voyons pas pourquoi ils ne commettraient pas un moindre crime.

Il est arrivé à notre connaissance que des personnes recherchant la Justice, et rencontrant malheureusement ces gens participant de la nature de la gent ailée qui forme le titre de c'est article; ont été victimes de la cupidité, de ceux-ci, plus souvent sans la moindre compensation. Ce qu'il y a de plus triste c'est que ces prétendus solliciteurs ont le privilège d'échapper aux conséquences de leurs actes.

Nous conseillons donc nos amis qui peuvent avoir quelque chose à démêler avec la justice, de s'adresser toujours à un avocat et de laisser aux cormorans le soin de rechercher la proie qui leur est propre.

LES SAINT-YBARS OU MAITRES ET ESCLAVES EN LOUISIANE.

Tel est le titre d'un roman que doit publier au mois de Novembre prochain, Mr. Alfred Mercier, auteur de la "Fille du Prêtre," qui a été si généralement apprécié. Ce nouveau livre formera un volume petit in octavo de trois cents pages, et pourra être obtenu au moyen d'une souscription, au prix d'une piastre et demie, payable sur réception du volume. Mr. A. M. Mir et Eugène Lacoste seront chargés de recueillir des souscriptions.

"Aujourd'hui dit l'auteur, le roman n'est plus simplement une œuvre d'imagination; c'est une étude dont l'objet est de rassembler des documents qui pourront aider plus tard l'historien à se bien pénétrer de l'esprit de l'époque qu'il veut décrire. Une science nouvelle—la sociologie—est en voie de formation; déjà elle enseigne quelques unes des lois principales auxquelles est soumise l'évolution des collectivités humaines. L'ambition du romancier moderne est d'apporter sa pierre, si petite qu'elle soit, à la construction de l'édifice.....

Les sociétés pas plus que les individus, ne peuvent abolir leurs antécédents; il faut compter bon gré malgré, avec le passé; et, puisque c'est une nécessité, comptons de bonne grâce et surtout avec impartialité."

UN APPEL SÉRIEUX.

De grands événements se préparent—et viennent à nous pas à pas, comme ces orages dont on voit l'opacité noire tout autour de l'horizon. Il ne faut pas attendre la dernière heure pour se mettre à l'abri—sous la protection de *l'Union* et de la *Fraternité*.

Outre la population plus directement intéressée dans la grande question de *l'Équité Universelle*, nous avons ici, comme il y en a partout ailleurs, de nombreux adeptes du progrès irrésistible—qui ne demandent qu'une noble bannière pour suivre la route de la *vraie* démocratie, ce qui veut dire des grands principes républicains.

Ne lésinez pas; ne tergiversez pas; répudiez le sot égoïsme—qui mène à la chûte de tous les bons, quels qu'ils soient; adoptez avec chaleur et conviction tout ce que votre intelligence patriotique vous dit être le chemin du succès définitif! Ceux qui s'abandonnent sont toujours perdus, et, ce qu'il y a de plus terrible, c'est qu'ils n'ont pas le droit de se plaindre!

Il n'y a pas ici, en langue française, un seul organe littéraire qui prenne la noble défense du droit et de l'équité!....qui rappelle le texte et l'esprit des amendements à la Constitution des Etats-Unis. Et cependant le grand parti républicain a en lui toutes les forces et toute la puissance du droit! Ses ennemis, les partisans de la routine et du misérable passé, trouvent le moyen de faire une propagande puissante et très étendue! Il ne faut pas que nous soyions désarmés et endormis quand les retardataires possèdent toutes les armes possibles! Nous sommes peut-être l'Etat de l'Union le moins protégé par nous-mêmes—en fait de moyens de propagande par la publicité... si puissante de nos jours! Nos amis de toutes les nationalités vivant ici ne comprennent-ils pas que le grand parti de l'avenir doit être représenté et soutenu partout, s'il veut pouvoir espérer la victoire de l'équité contre le privilège, de la lumière contre les ténèbres?.. Les lois ont beau décréter la liberté et l'égalité, ces deux grands bienfaits ne seront obtenus *en fait* que si l'on s'aide soi-même par tous les moyens possibles. C'est là une de ces vérités qu'on ne discute pas—parce qu'elles s'imposent d'elles-mêmes devant la raison et la justice éternelles. Il faut donc que chacun, selon son pouvoir, aide sérieusement et efficacement au succès de tous, succès qui reviendra, en fin de compte, à chacun, comme récompense de ce qu'il aura fait. La Solidarité défend l'Égoïsme—comme *sot, maladroit* et *funeste!* Il est *sot* parce qu'il ne comprend pas que des efforts de chacun résulte le bien de tous; il est *maladroit* parce qu'il va contre ses propres intérêts; il est *funeste* parce qu'il amène la défaite—quand bien même on aurait pour soi le bon droit le plus évident! Donc, patriotes, amis et partisans, comprenez bien ceci:

Ce n'est pas un avantage personnel que nous cherchons; c'est l'avantage général; c'est la victoire des grands principes qui, de jour en jour, s'élèvent et se purifient à la chaleur des questions sociales, *motto* de nos jours! Nous sommes, nous, publicistes, journalistes et en quelque sorte apôtres, nous sommes vos soldats, vos pionniers, votre avant-garde, vos serviteurs,—ayant pour mission d'éclairer le chemin, d'en arracher les obstacles, de faire luire le phare sauveur qui fait découvrir le but final au milieu des obscurités. Vous avez besoin de nous; nous avons besoin de vous; tous ont besoin de tous—et chacun a besoin de chacun.

Ce Louisianais, ce Louisianais va grandir, non au succès personnel, mais en influence et en pouvoir, pour le bénéfice de la cause—honnête et juste.... Préparons-nous pour n'être pas pris au dépourvu!

Notre patrie française sera bientôt d'une importance capitale, en ce sens qu'elle appellera les hommes de bonne volonté et de courage moral. Les exilés de la politique, les victimes de la tyrannie, les parias de la misère, du fanatisme et des préjugés ridicules, arrivent chaque jour sur les rives de notre grand pays républicain,—en quête de liberté et de travail rémunérateur. Ceux-là sont des hommes d'opinions avancées, tout prêts à nous apporter leur aide—physique ou intellectuel, tout prêts à grossir nos phalanges, à se mêler à nous en vue d'un avenir meilleur! Ceux-là cherchent de tous côtés un signe de ralliement, un drapeau d'indépendance, une avant-garde de progrès! Appelons-les au nom de la fraternité humaine, au nom de la grande solidarité, au nom enfin de la liberté sainte.—et ils viendront à nous le cœur ouvert et les mains tendues! Sachons ensuite les retenir par l'exposé de nos vues humanitaires, de notre droiture politique, de nos préférences pour ceux qui souffrent—et de notre inébranlable amour de l'éternelle équité! Ils nous comprendront...et ils seront fiers ensuite d'être entrés dans vos rangs.

Si nous agissons ainsi; si nous sommes inébranlables dans nos convictions et dans notre apostolat, tous les hommes de vrai progrès récolteront les fruits de nos efforts et de notre persévérance. La route ardue se fera facile; ceux qui sont aujourd'hui contre nous s'uniront à nous; ceux qui ne comprennent pas comprendront; ceux qui ne voient pas verront,—et alors la victoire définitive nous appartiendra.

Que ce soit donc une émulation sérieuse et honnête, dans laquelle chacun, depuis le pauvre jusqu'au riche, apporte sa pierre, grosse ou petite, pour aider à la construction et à la conservation du bel édifice du Droit, du Progrès, de la Justice et de l'Équité!

Adam Lux.

POURQUOI?

Les préceptes du droit nous enseignent a vivre honnêtement, à ne faire tort à personne, et à rendre à chacun le sien.

Ceci posé, nous demandons aux citoyens de comparer les choses, de réfléchir, et de décider si ce qui se passe actuellement, ne choque pas ces grands principes.

Nous retrouvons ces mêmes principes dans nos Constitutions et dans codes; nous les voyons mis en pratique dans certaines parties du pays. Il n'y a pas de doute alors que la base de notre gouvernement, d'après les lois, repose aujourd'hui sur la vertu, l'honnêteté et l'impartialité. Les lois de la Louisiane étant en accord avec ces principes, si nous n'exerçons pas nos droits librement, c'est aux hommes qu'il faut demander raison des fraudes et des déni de justice dont nous souffrons. La cause de nos humiliations se trouve dans le fait, qu'un certain public ne croit pas devoir aucun respect aux personnes de couleur.

Il s'agit de savoir si cette fraction du public doit être considérée au-dessus de la loi, ou si nous devons la rappeler à des meilleures considérations. Quant aux conséquences, en pareil cas, elles ne prennent de proportions réelles que dans l'esprit de celui qui obéit plutôt à l'imagination qu'à la réflexion.

Mais hâtons-nous de mettre la lumière du vrai à la disposition de nos lecteurs, car nous désirons anxieusement qu'ils nous suivent dans nos recherches, et qu'ils partagent avec nous la satisfaction que procure l'évidence.

La liberté n'admet point de restrictions que celles qui sont imposées par la disposition de la loi.

La loi reconnait la parfaite égalité des citoyens dans tout ce qui a rapport aux droits publics. Or ces droits deviennent des attributs de leur liberté, ces attributs étant restreints ou annullés par l'homme, cette liberté n'est plus qu'une fiction subordonnée aux caprices de celui qui n'est à son tour gouverné que par sa propre passion. Mais est-ce le préjugé qui régit les citoyens ici? Est-ce la loi? Nous venons de dire que la loi reconnait l'égalité des citoyens, et nous disons maintenant, que la loi est souveraine. Si la loi est souveraine, nous devons nous en servir pour opposer ces personnages présomptueux, qui osent nous empêcher d'exercer notre liberté.

Qu'on ne nous impute pas des intentions hostiles à l'ordre public.

Notre but est au contraire de nous appuyer sur la loi en tout, et pour tout. Nous savons que certaines personnes protégées par la fortune, et enhardies par les préjugés du pays, nous disputent l'exercice d'un droit qui nous est dû.

Nous disons que les lois qui nous interdisaient l'usage de la liberté légale, sont abolies; qu'il ne reste aujourd'hui que l'épave d'une société corrompue par les miasmes délétères de l'esclavage, qui s'oppose à ce que nous exercions nos droits légitimes.

Nous affirmons que les distinctions pratiquées contre les citoyens de couleur, dans les établissements publics et ailleurs, sont des violations de la loi et que comme hommes et comme citoyens nous devons y opposer tout la résistance légale possible. Le plus solide soutien des préjugés publics, est peut être notre indolence: nous hésitons toujours, quand il n'y aurait qu'à vouloir sérieusement, pour que ces préjugés disparaissent presqu'assurément, aux premières manifestations de notre volonté.

Mais comment s'y prendre? Nous répondons par le moyen d'organisation.

Formons une Association qui aura pour but de défendre les droits de l'homme, contre tous, et envers tous.

Les Cours de Justice sont là; les magistrats sont tenus de nous donner ce qui nous est dû; si quelques uns s'y refusent, nous nous adresserons plus loin, et voilà tout. Mais derrière cette volonté; à l'appui de cette puissance organisée, vient l'espoir. Qui dira que le progrès n'a point opéré de grands changements en faveur de l'opprimé? Nous voyons tous les jours, dans certains centres civilisés, l'effet de l'œuvre égalitaire. Pouvons nous contempler ce spectacle, sans reconnaître la trace de cette solidarité qui s'imprime déjà sur les parties les plus sensibles de l'humanité. Nous le devons à nous-mêmes de préparer le champ pour ceux qui suivront.

L'héritage que l'on doit à sa postérité, doit être digne de ceux qui sont destinés à le recevoir.

Unissons nous donc; défendons nos droits; fesons honneur à nos héros; maintenons la famille; perpétuons la fraternité, et tâchons de saluer l'avenir, avec la tête haute et la conscience libre!

R. L. Desdunes.

On trouvera le Louisianais chez Geo. Ellis, rue Decatur, en face de la Poste, et aux deux tables du marché français, coin St. Anne, et au coin Dumaine. L'abonnement est $1 00 par an ou 50 cents pour six mois.

CHOSES ET AUTRES.

L'anecdote suivante à propos des excentricités d'Alexandre Dumas père, ne sera jamais vieille:

Un bottier tombe un beau matin à Monte-Cristo pour réclamer le payement d'une note s'élevant à 100 écus.

—Je n'ai pas d'argent aujourd'hui, réposd M. Dumas.

—Pas d'argent, réplique le bottier, c'est bientôt dit; mais je perds mon temps à courir.

—C'est juste, dit M. Dumas; aussi pour vous payer de votre course, voici 10 francs; il est bien entendu que ces 10 francs restent en dehors des écus que je vous dois.

Le bottier se retire enchanté et revient trois jours après.

M. Dumas lui donne encore 10 francs pour l'indemniser de sa course et de son temps perdu.

Deux jours plus tard, le bottier reparaît et reçoit encore 15 francs.

Au bout de trois mois, M. Alexandre Dumas avait payé ses 300 francs au bottier, mais il lui devait encore 100 écus.

Une jeune femme de chambre entre dans un bureau de poste et demande s'il n'y a pas de lettre à l'adresse de Mlle X...

L'employé.—Poste restante?

La jeune fille.—Non, monsieur, catholique.

Comment se font les conversions.

Un ivrogne fieffé avait tellement l'habitude de prononcer le mot *absinthe*, qu'un jour, après une chute, porté à l'hôpital ayant perdu presque connaissance, il continuait à murmurer: "Abs! abs! abs!"

Alors, une bonne sœur s'écria:

Le pauvre homme demande l'absolution!

Et elle alla quérir l'aumônier.

PROSPECTUS.

Nos efforts constants pour défendre la cause du libéralisme semblent être appréciés au dela de notre attente. Les encouragements que nous recevons de toutes parts sont une preuve que, jusqu'ici, nous n'avons pas faibli à notre mission de maintenir haut et ferme notre drapeau, qui est celui du droit et de la justice. C'est donc guidé par le devoir d'étendre, autant que possible, l'essor du Louisianian, que nous avons conçu l'idée d'ajouter une partie française à notre journal. Nous pensons que nos lecteurs de langue française apprécieront nos motifs et nous accorderont leur bienveillant patronage. L'approbation et l'appui d'un public éclairé sont la plus noble ambition du journaliste. Aussi ne négligerons-nous rien pour que notre journal, comme organe républicain, occupe le rang qui lui est dû dans la presse louisianaise.

H. C. C. ASTWOOD.
Editeur.

Profitez lecteurs de l'occasion qui se présente. L'abonnement du Louisianais n'est que d'une piastre par an. C'est le moment de vous abonner.

PIERRE MOLLAY & SON.
Carpenters and Builders.
142...Urquhart Street...142
New Orleans, La.
THIRD DISTRICT.
—:o:—
Entrepreneurs Charpentiers.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland Maine.

JOHN KUGLER,
Merchant Tailor,
111....., COMMON STREET.....111
NEW ORLEANS.
Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

T. B. STAMPS.
COTTON
—AND—
SUGAR FACTOR
—AND—
GENERL COMMISSION MERCHANT
79. CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans.
Consignments solicited of
COTTON,
RICE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
—AND—
COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.
Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends. 5-3

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

A. BROUSSEAU & SON,
17 CHARTRES STREET,
Importers of and dealers in
Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, White and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table & Enamel Oil Cloths.
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Tins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Bed Ticking and Springs. One Price Only.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
—DEALER IN—
WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY
—AND—
SILVERWARE.
No. 96 CANAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS.
AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.
June 5, 1875.

E. OPFNER,
THE OLD RELIABLE
CROCKERY DEALER,
Is now Located at his Old Stand,
174.....Canal Street.....174
(Opposite Varieties Theatre,)
Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT
By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
227...Custombouse Street...227
Corner of Treme street,
feb6 NEW ORLEANS.

L. A. GOBRIGHT,
Solicitor of Claims,
Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and and other business pertaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,
L. A. Gobright, Washington, D. C.
He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

People's House,
Cor. First and Dryades streets.
SPACIOUS SALOON,
With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and
ICE COLD LAGER BEER.
LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

DR. J. T. NEWMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
No. 512 St. Andrew St.

C. E. GIBARDEY,
Auctioneer and Appraiser,
CLAY STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, Feb. 2, 1881.

BOARDING HOUSE
No. 27 Villere St.
(Cor. Custombouse st.)
J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

One year (in advance).....$1 00
Six months " 50

ADVERTISING.

(Brevier per line each insertion)

One time..... 10 cents
One month..... 8 "
Six months..... 4 "
One year..... 3 "

A very liberal discount on the above rates will be made on quarter, half and whole column advertisements.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 392 BIENVILLE STREET," until further notice.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee as good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the well known news dealers—Ellis, opposite Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Meat Market, corner Dumaine street.

AGENTS.

George E. Paris, City.
J. W. Edwards, City.
A. A. Lucy, "
B. Boguille, "
Spencer White, St. Bernard.
Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
David Young, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.
L. A. Martinet, St. Martinville.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
A. P. Albert, general agent.
A. R. Frangois, St-Landry.
M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka.
R. J. Walker, Tensas.
A Frasier, St. Louis, Mo.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

The Grand Council C. M. P. M. has issued orders for the reorganization of the sub-councils throughout the State.

The doctors report the President again upon the highway to recovery during the week he signed the first official act since his illness.

Rumor of New York did not reach our sanctum this week, being one of our ablest exchanges, we regretted its non appearance.

We thank our friend O. Crozie of Lafourche, and Prof. Geo. W. Wells, of the Têche seminary for their appreciation of the LOUISIANIAN.

We would call the attention of the Postmaster, on the delivery of the LOUISIANIAN. Subscribers complaining of not receiving their paper.

Our friend J. Verdun, of Franklin was heard from this week, by a P. O. Money order in favor of the LOUISIANIAN, no better way to appreciate our feeble efforts.

Hon. Phillip Joseph, of the Mobile Gazette is in the city. Mr. Joseph is one of our able and enterprising young men. The LOUISIANIAN welcomes him to our sanctum.

CAUTION—Some journalists generally hide themselves in obscurity until a popular move has been made in favor of the masses. They will then emerge from their hiding place, and claim all of the glory. Too late in the day to play such tricks.

The Magnolia Lodge G. U. O. O. F. 1790, will celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation on the 22d of September, by a grand demonstration. Full particulars will be given in our next. Gen. R. B. Elliott will be the orator of the day. Naval officer Dumont and other prominent speakers will follow the Gen.'s oration with appropriate speeches.

A COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The signs of the times indicates that a National Convention of colored men is absolutely necessary. All over the South the rights of the race are being abridged even within their own party lines, and at the North where they hold the balance of power, they are almost totally ignored. The colored journals of the country which are the safeguards of the people's rights, should not fail in agitating a call. The recent editorials in the columns of Rumor of New York, the Washington Sunday Item, and the Louisville Bulletin, has the right ring about them, but nothing can be effected without united action on our part. A National Convention of colored men would do more real good than the Press Convention. There are grievances to be redressed, rights to be maintained, and a complete emancipation from the present system of official proscription. The sentimentalism so often and repeatedly expressed upon the stump during every political canvass whereby republican success is achieved, seem to be but vaporings and is lost sight of, just as soon as the party is installed in power. The colored vote of New York and Indiana are essentially necessary to the success of the Republican party; yet in neither of these States can the race boast of much recognition, and just as soon as an effort is made to secure it, some of our Republican journals are ready to stigmatize our efforts as nonsense. In the South, colored voters are the bone and sinew of the organization, and yet the small number of white republicans who by some legedemain manages to control the Federal patronage are as dictatorial, and as despotic towards colored republicans as the most autocratic Bourbon, and just as soon as a protest is raised by a colored journal, or a leader of the race, the old war hoop is raised, "color line." Unfortunately for us there is a color line, and a color line so rigid that we can scarcely stand it any longer. The question comes shall it continue? The masses are not desirous that it should; are the leading men and journals of the race behind the masses in the desperate struggle for their rights? Let the representatives of the race assemble in a National Convention, let them be represented by leaders of the Church and State, let them devise plans by which our rights can be secured, and lay down a platform, and stand by it until proper recognition is secured. We are republicans and we mean to stand by the grand old party, but we will protest against the elevation of any man who will continue to discriminate. We have a voice in the councils of the party, we have a voice in National and Congressional conventions, and we should use that voice, in demanding equal rights and justice, first, within the ranks of our own party, before we can expect to receive them from the opposition. The actions of many of our white republicans in the South are greater barriers to republican success than Bourbon outrages. When those who associate with us politically, and receive our support for prominent positions under the general Government are ready, and willing to concede to us, all things else being equal, a fair and just recognition equal with themselves, Bourbon Democracy will have received its death knell. We invite a free discussion of this important question by our leading journals and representative men, free from jealousies or passion, with a right to assent or dissent, and when the matter shall have been discussed, if a reasonable number of the journalists and representative men, deem it advisable to make the call. let it be issued, and let every State send up its ablest men to the Convention and make a National demand for a just representation in all departments of the Government. The LOUISIANIAN deem it not only advisable but an indispensable necessity and will anxiously await the opinion of the journalistic fraternity.

On account of our crowded columns many local items of importance have been crowded out.

COLORED REPRESENTATION

The criticisms of the LOUISIANIAN upon the Mint and the Sub-Treasury, are highly commended by the colored and all fair minded white republicans throughout the State. Those individuals who seem to be safely intrenched within their strongholds, in due course of time will find themselves routed all along the line. Nothing but the illness of President Garfield prevents them from realizing what will be the effect of a unanimous public sentiment against them. Senator Kellogg and Congressman Darrall are aware of the sentiment of our people, and they will not like these chronic and prejudiced office holders turn a deaf ear to our protests. They have promised full and equal recognition to colored republicans, and we believe them to be honest in their protestations. The best thing for our people to do is to demand a clean sweep of these obstinate rulers and place in power those who are in sympathy with the interest of the party, and who will not fail to do justice to all parties concerned. If these men desire social standing in democratic circles it must not be bought with republican patronage. For the principal places in the Mint we hear of two prominent republicans being urged for positions. The friends of Judge Beattie are pushing his claims for the place of Superintendent of the Mint, and Mr. Wm. G. Brown is being spoken of for coiner, no better selections could be made, and both gentlemen are eminently fitted to fill the positions. Judge Beattie could bring a larger support than any one man in the State for the position, he is at the head of one wing of the party, and could secure almost the unanimous support of the other wing. Nothing can be said against his ability and standing in the community, he is largely identified by material interests in the State, commands great influence with the planters and the business community. His action in the last congressional contest in his district is demanding of recognition, he controlled to a large extent the vote of the district and carried a democratic parish by several hundred majority for the republican nominee Dr. C. B. Darrall, who carried the District by over five thousand majority. Judge Beattie is therefore entitled to the appointment. Nothing can be said against the official honesty or integrity of Mr. Brown. As Superintendent of Public Education of the State, he administered the affairs of that office with such fairness and ability that a Democratic government after a most careful examination pronounced his office free from corruption or official dishonesty. Mr. Brown is therefore eligible to the appointment. Dr. Bonzano, Dr. Aldridge, and the Sub-Treasurer Gov. Flanders, could be easily replaced by competent ex-Federal soldiers or other worthy republicans who would serve the Government with credit, and the party to advantage. We have no objection to the heads of the Land Office, but we need a little shade in that department for the general good of the party. Some people say our fight is based on the color line, well, if they will have it so let it be so. If colored republicans cannot demand their rights without it being construed as a color line fight, then let it come and we must fight it out on that issue. Gov. Pinchback, Judge Gla, and Senator Wakefield, have been indorsed for leading positions, no one will doubt the necessity of appointing these men, they are among the foremost leaders of the party, and they cannot be ignored. It is the disposition of our representatives in Congress to recognize the rights of these men, and it is the demand of their constituents that they be recognized. Let our white republican friends come out boldly and support them and show that there is no color line. The time has come for action, and just as soon as the President is sufficiently recovered to attend to business, the fight will rage all along the line. No promises will avail any thing now, nothing but living facts will secure for our white leaders the sympathy and support of the colored republicans of the State. Let the Mint and the Sub-Treasury be reorganized.

GEN. ELLIOTT'S REJOINDER.

The rejoinder of Gen. R. B. Elliott to a card published by a certain committee in the columns of the N. O. Times of Sunday last will no doubt be interesting. The designing individuals who led the committee to assume such a false position will be held in just contempt by all fair minded individuals. Gen. Elliott's reputation in this and other communities is too well established to be injured by those who are seeking cheap notoriety at the expense of one of our ablest and most distinguished representatives. It was an established fact long before the representatives of the Committee in question waited upon Gen. Elliott. He was interviewed by one of the representatives of another organization and stated that he would not speak on such an occasion, that he had no sympathy with the movement: but if a celebration was gotten up in connection with the Emancipation of the Negro in the United States, he would speak with pleasure. All of the facts as stated in the Gen's. rejoinder are absolutely true to our own knowledge, and but for the space taken up, we would comment at large, but the absurdity of the Committee in pretending that they were disappointed by the Gen. in the face of they not sending him a complimentary ticket, an invitation to his family, a programme of the entertainment, nor a guided nor an escort, is too ridiculous to be entertained by any intelligent mind. And it does seem strange that the columns of a democratic journal should have been chosen through which to assail the General, when republican papers are used to give publicity to all of their entertainments. Public opinion is in favor and sympathy with Gen. Elliott, and on the 22d of September, it will be demonstrated by the immense crowd that will assemble to hear his matchless eloquence in commemoration of the signing of the emancipation proclamation in the United States by the immortal Lincoln.

AN ACT OF HUMANITY.

A notable case of philantrophy was brought to our notice during the past week. A colored man was induced by false representation to come here from the Balize Honduras in search of employment in the line of printing. After several unsuccessful attempts to secure employment here, there was no other alternative but to return. Not having the means we advised him to apply to the British Consul, but the Consul unceremoniously dismissed him with a reprimand. The case being an urgent one, in company with Mr. T. De S. Tucker we called upon Naval Officer Dumont, who together with Mr. R. F. Guichard, managed to have the passage for the individual and wife reduced to the small sum of Twenty five dollars, which amount was necessary to be raised that very day to enable the parties to leave on the steamer the following morning. After exhausting all of our efforts, Mr Tucker and ourself called upon Mayor Shakespear and stated the case. The Mayor said, gentlemen I sympathize greatly with these people, but the Council makes no provisions in such cases, but I will give Five dollars out of my individual pocket and you may raise the balance by subscription. Upon reflection he said, but it must be raised to-day. We were invited to his place of private business, where he placed in our hands the amount necessary to defray the expense, and said, let the individuals go, and if you, gentlemen, at your leisure can raise any portion of it by subscription you may do so. A more charitable act could not have been performed. Mayor Shakespear has added one more deed to his already brilliant public record, which will be remembered and appreciated by our people. Hon. W. B. Merchant then came to the relief of the sufferers and contributed in like manner the amount necessary to defray the incidental expenses. By the charitable and praiseworthy action of these two gentlemen two lives have been saved and the city relieved from a great burden.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The actions of the straightouts in refusing to indorse a movement which would be the means of liberating the ballot in the South are severely criticised by all true republicans. The placing of a ticket in the field means democratic success, and their persistant effort in that direction shows that their greed for patronage is greater than it is for republican success. Our crowded columns prevent us from communicating at large upon the matter; but we commend the coalitionists for their wise and judicious action at this time. Their coalition with the readjusters is the only thing that could have been done under the circumstances to insure republican success in the State. It means liberation of the ballot. It means the electoral vote of Virginia in 1884 for the National Republican ticket. Republicans from all over the South will endorse the action of the coalitionists and we believe the administration at Washington will do the same. We hope that the followers of the so called straightouts will not be sufficiently large to carry out the expectation of the Bourbons. Gen. Mahone and the coalitionists have our hearty support, and we believe they will succeed.

The characterures in Harpers Weekly upon the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, are being made so base, so low, and so infamous in their character, that the journal is becoming a nuisance to the public. The publishers of the Weekly are mistaken of the peoples estimate upon such an exalted, and distinguished citizen as the Hon. Roscoe Conkling. All good and true republicans who desire the success of the party cannot fail to construe, that both the characterturest and editoriol writer of that journal are paid emissaries of the democracy of New York, to keep up the strife in the republican ranks. Senator Conkling cannot be lowered in public esteem, by any such base and disgusting attempts.

We clip the following announcement from the daily Democrat, Natchez, Miss., August 3d:

We are pleased to learn that Col. G. F. Bowles, of Vidalia, has invented an exterminator of cotton worms that promises to be a real benefaction to the Southern cotton planter. The Colonel has made repeated experiments with the invention, and all being eminently successful, he feels indnced to apply for a patent for his invention. The preparation, he assures us, is simple, cheap, easily applied, and perfectly harmless to the human system, but is sure death to that pest, the cotton worm. Although he is not yet operating very extensively with it, and will not until he secures a patent, he has already made a contract with a large Concordia parish planter to exterminate the worms in his fields, and has made the contract on the principle of "no cure, no pay." His confidence in the remedy leads us to believe that it will prove a genuine boon to the cotton planters.

Mr. Bowles is a prominent young colored lawyer of Concordia parish, with ability an energy. His success in connection with the above is another evidence of the rapid strides being made by the race in other enterprises than that of politics. All who will read the above ought to feel proud of the achievement of this brilliant young man.

We must inform our friends who depend upon getting papers from the stands that it would be better to give in their names as subscribers. The inscription list is increasing so, that we cannot at present supply the news stands with sufficient copies to meet the demand.

Mr. B. Boguille has been appointed collector for the LOUISIANIAN during the absence of Mr. Geo. E. Paris. Mr. Boguille is a capable and worthy young man.

PUT THE TRAMPS TO WORK.

Barring the rudeness of expression which the above heading offers to the delicate ear of thoroughbred humanity, we will simply endeavor to analyze whatever meaning it may import.

We are not interested at all in how much of the liberal arts is possessed by our practical administrators, and will studiously avoid the discussion of any point involving grammatical niceties.

All we care for is to discover the motive which presided at the thought, and to expose as truthfully as possible, the situation in which we are placed by the indiscretion of people who do not know all they should know with regard to their responsibilities.

"Put the tramps to work" exclaims Mr. Guillotte.

With all due respect to that gentleman, we would like to know what right has he to put the tramps to work, after they have been sentenced by a competent judge to serve out a certain time in the parish jail.

It seems that the only reason he might have, not to do it, is the fear of losing "a vote or two." We think he might have done better than that, by reading the Constitution of the State.

Article 5 of that instrument would help him considerably and prevent him from blundering in his official path.

He would learn that tramps locked up in jail for violation of police ordinances, are not such as have been duly convicted of crime; and even these last, are punished by hard labor in the Penitentiary, and not on the levees or the plantations.

How can Mr. Guillotte or any other official institute involuntary servitude, except under the conditions set forth in our Constitution? We have always read to understand that in Louisiana, especially where the civil law prevails, that corporations, could make no regulation contrary to public liberty.

But perhaps we are mistaken, and that Mr. Guillotte knows all that and a great deal more. Perhaps he knows that those against whose liberty that suggestion is directed, will never invoke the protection of the law. For certainly when Mr. Guillotte says tramps, he means prisoners, and not the ward-bummers, the hoodlums and the street-corner hangers-on, whose conduct has been referred to the vigilance committee for future action.

He means these poor, ignorant and often homeless laborers, similar to these sixty-five creatures arrested a few days ago by the detective corps, upon whose persons (by the way) not a single weapon was found.

But let us hasten to say that it is beyond the power of the council or any other political corporation in Louisiana, to render a man infamous by a simple enactment. No prisoner can be made infamous except when he has been duly convicted of felony.

So it is no use to attempt any involuntary servitude here; it will not be tolerated. At least we think that all fair-minded and law-abiding citizens, whose interest is not to be pure politicians, will discountenance any such proceeding. Let us hope that officials will be more careful of their reputation than ward-bummers and sports, and that they will particularly abstain from running rough-shod over the rights of the humble. Let them remember that every citizen, high or low, is entitled to the same impartial treatment.

Our intention in this letter is not to attack the great, but to defend the lowly. Our device is that whoever expects mercy, must mercy show.

R. L. DESDUNES.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR DAMON LODGE N°. I, KNIGHTS OF PITHIAS.

CORNER CAMP AND COMMON ST., (Story's Building.) Monday, August 1st, 1881.

F. C. Antoine, C. C; John B. Kelley, P. C; Alexander Johnson, P. C; J. P. Brown, Prelate; Frederick Lopez, M. of E, J. L. Reanud, M. of F; G. P. Nelson, K. of R. and S; E. M. Riley, M. A. A; William Rodolph, J. G; David Wilson, O. G; Oscar Pilman, Patriarch; E. M. Brower, Chaplain; 1st Attendants, William Wells, Hellery Nugent, John Barrow, Edward Jackson, Lewis W. Irwin, Marshal; August Baptist, S. S; Joseph S. Garcia, J. S; A. E. Wilson, 1st C. K; E. L. Kyle, 2nd C. K; Paul Chapman, 3rd C. K.

Rev. H. C. C. Astwood, Editor LOUISIANIAN:

MY DEAR SIR—By your list of agents published in the LOUISIANIAN of the 30th ult., I see that R. W. Walker is put down for Tensas. I suppose this means me, or R. J. Walker and write to say, that, though very much regretting that the announcement has not been made sooner in the year, I accept the position or agency, and as early as the first proximo shall commence an active canvass for the paper. The LOUISIANIAN is a live paper and deserves well of popular support and I shall feel much pleasure, in doing what I can towards securing it that support.

Permit me to say here, that the republicans of the old "Banner Parish feel proud of the dignified and manly position which the LOUISIANIAN took in what is popularly, and as we believe, properly termed the "Albany Contest" for only those who have suffered as we have suffered, feel as we feel, and see as we see, can know the value, and loss of such stalwart republicans as Roscoe Conkling.

His eighteen years of public life have given him a place in the hearts of his countrymen, of which any man might well feel proud. In all human probability, for years to come the splendid ring of his eloquent voice will not be heard resounding in the Senate chamber of the Nation, as he bravely battles for liberty and right. And we may miss, God forbid, his proud stalwart form from the head of the Republican columns in the grand old Empire State, where so many and so signal have been his victories: but fortunate, indeed, will be the public man of to-day, who, at the end of eighteen years of public life can leave as an inheritance to his children a record as brilliant, as pure, and as spotless as that of Roscoe Conkling.

Last winter Gov. Pinchback very kindly invited me to send communications to the paper, but my time has been so busily taken up with the routine duties of the plantation, and so gravely have I mistrusted my abilities that I have not been able to send you anything as yet. I hope to do better in future. Shall always be glad to hear from you. Your servant,

ROBT. J. WALKER.

New Carthage, La., Aug. 6th, 1881.

DELTA, LA., Aug. 1st, 1881.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Allow me through your columns to inform our friends that the family of W. B. Clemens, ex-Clerk of the District Court will leave today on the Paris C. Brown for Ohio. He will be gone for a month. Our people have commenced picking cotton here. One new bale was shipped from this parish last week.

We are in constant receipt of communications from various parts of the State urging the appointment of Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback for the Surveyorship of the Port. He is the champion of the party and race.

Yours, &c.
R. T. BLACKMEN.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 3d, 1881.

H. C. C. Astwood, Managing Editor of LOUISIANIAN:

SIR—I am instructed by the 1st Vice President and acting President of the Ex U. S. C. S. & S. Union. (I. B. Hunter) to furnish you with a copy of a resolution offered and unanimously adopted at a meeting of Ex U. S. C. S. & S. Union on the above date.

Very Respectfully,
EDWARD JACKSON.
Rec. Sec.

HALL EX U. S. C. S. & S. UNION (Boys in Blue.) New Orleans, La., August 3d, 1881.

The following resolution was offered by comrade James Lewis and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the LOUISIANIAN be selected by this organization as its official organ, and that the Secretary be instructed to inform the managing editor of our action, adopted.

A true copy:
EDWARD JACKSON,
Rec. Sec.

Local.

The "Primrose" looked sweet last Tuesday.

Hon. Lucien Como, of St. James parish is in the city.

Mr. C, H. Merrit, left here Monday on a visit to his relative in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Most of young ladies, are spending the summer at the various public summer resorts.

Rain incessantly—It has interfered with business on the levee, and in fact with all out door wook.

Mr. A. J. Wakefield, left the city, for his home on Sunday last. He will be gone a fort night.

Messrs George McKinzie, and Paul Delany, are spending the summer at Hot Springs, Ark., for their health.

Miss Josephine Baptiste, will spend a month at Pearlington Mississippi. She leaves Sunday morningf for the above place.

Several of our young ladies who are over the lake will return to attend the Promenade Concert. There has been quite a sensation lately.

The invitation being issued by the Americus Club are model of elegance and simplicity. A prettier invitation has never been designed.

Mr. John W. Cook, the efficient mail agent, will remain among us during the week proximo, to attend the Concert of the "Knights" of which he is president.

Messrs. Col James Lewis, Charles E. Newton, J. H. Burch, left here Saturday last to attend a grand Anniversary Levee of Nights Templars in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nothing has been heard from the white sheet beauty, who mysteriously disappeared a few weeks since. Tidings of her whereabouts, should have reached her friends, ere this!

We have been reliably informed, that the young lady who recently married against the wishes of her sisters, is living in a state of perfect transquility. So much for Juliet. Romeo, is also said to be happy.

Hon. J. Wesly Crayton, of Vicksburg, Miss., run in on his friends for a couple of days. It is needless to say he had an abundance of pleasure, for his genial manners and good nature has made many warm friends here.

A grand Promenade Concert will be given under the auspices of the Sisters of Love, and Charity, at the Evening Star Hall, corner Camp and Cadix sts. on Saturday August, 20. The Concert will be given in honor of H. McCray, Past Rt. W. S. Temple, No. 5.

Ex-Governor Pinchback with his accustomed promptness sent a letter from Saratoga Springs, to the Americus Club, of which he is an honorary member. Enclosed was a substancial evidence of his interest in the organization in the shape of a money order.

A grand steamboat Excursion from New Orleans to "Saint Sophie" Plaquemine parish La., to participate in in the dedication of a Church at Saint ophie will take place August the 27th. Boat leaving Saturday, at 12 m., and returning Sunday night. Rev. J. R. Watson, Charman.

Messrs. Charles Turnbull, and C. C. Crane, who have been in Baton Rouge, La., for a few weeks recreation, have returned to their post of duty. The reception given them by their friends are was of no ordinary character. They return to us highly pleased, and much improved in health.

The wife of Ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin died in Washington recently. She was a woman of rare accomplishments and had hosts of friends all over the country. The Senator returned from the sessions of the International monetary commission in Paris in time to see her alive. Her remains were interred Sunday at Green Bay.

The Hounds are after the Wolves, which will be caught during the month. "To cut their heads off, and then hack their limbs; like wrath in death, and envy afterwards; will seem too bloody. But the Wolves must bleed for it! let's kill them boldly, but not wrathfully; let's carve them as a dish fit for the goods, not hew them as carcass fit for hounds!"

On Friday last while the rain was pouring down in torrent, some of our "City Belles" pechants were passing up Liberty streets in haste; avaidently enroute for home. One of our young men who stood gazing with unulterable amusement, upon the passing beauties, was heard to remark; "pull down you dress girls feet aint right." It said, that some of the feet were fearfully deranged.

On the 1st of September a strick for higher wages will be inaugurated by the combined labor of the city. The cotton yard men and those connected with the handing of cotton, have made a tariff which will not be agreed to by press oners and others. The different organizations will parade about the 15th of September with over four thousand men in line. The white and colored laborers are working in union, and are governed by the same rules and regulations.

A certain lady living in one of the upper districts of this city, has by her every act, every movement, and every utterance, led us to the conclusion that she has few ideas of men or things, and cannot even find wards to give expression to those limited ideas, save when domestic affairs of some happy family, are to be discussed, then she comes forward with a mid-night viel to cover up her deception. Grammar then suffers untold pain, and Webster is heard to exclaim. "Why am I disturbed while in my peaceefull slumber among the silent dead!"

One of the most delightful events of the season in our social circle occured on Tuesday at Oakland Riding Park. At which place, the Evening Primrose, treated their many friends to a fine and select picnic. The intertainment was an exceedingly pleasant one for all who were present. The young ladies were charming in the extreme. There was an intire lack of stiffness which are the usual characteristics of some of our young ladies. The guests mingled freely and, every one seem cinbued with smiability. The tables were tastefully loaded with all the delicacies of the market, and the present of the eighteen Primroses, were all that the most fastidious could desire. The occasion will long be remembered. and will be treasured up as a pleasant souvenir in the memory of those who were present. The following are the officers, Miss F. Hankins, president; Miss A. Hoggott, secretary; Miss L. B. Keppard, recording secretary; Miss V. S. Lopez, treasurer.

(Communicated.)

To the Editor of the LOUISIANIAN.]

Mr. EDITOR:—A card addressed to the public and signed by Henry Maxwell, Chairman, J. N. Bell, H. S. Sweat, Jas. Burke and T. J. Edwards, Secretary, having appeared in yesterday's issue of "The New Orleans Times," in which certain misstatements in relation to myself are made, I respectfully request the use of your columns for a reply to so much of said misstatements as would seem to demand notice.

The committee state that:

"At the urgent request of the committee, Dr. Thompson called on General Elliott as soon as he reached the city, in company with Senator Burch, and was introduced. The Doctor then, in the presence of Senator Burch, conveyed to General Elliott the invitation of the committee, inviting him to deliver the oration on the first of August. He also informed General Elliott that the committee had chosen Senator Burch to preside on the occasion. General Elliott said that it was doubtful whether he could be in New Orleans on August 1; but said that if he was here he would be pleased to deliver the oration. The General also said that if he were out of the city, in Mississippi, at a point from which he could reach the city by rail, he would return and make the address. Senator Burch then said that the committee, in that case, would bear the expenses, to which General Elliott replied that he will return at his own expense, for the pleasure of making the address."

I deny most positively that I made any such promise at the time above referred to or any other time. On the contrary, to each and every person who approached me on the subject I announced most positively that I would not speak on the occasion referred to.

The facts in relation to the matter are as follow:

On or about the 11th ultimo, Dr. C. H. Thompson and Mr. J. Henry Burch called at my office and conveyed to me the information that I had been selected by a committee to deliver an oration on the occasion of a proposed celebration on August 1st, of the Forty-third Anniversary of Emancipation of the British West Indies. I expressed my regret that I could not accept the invitation so kindly tendered,—stating at the time that it was uncertain whether I would be in New Orleans on the day mentioned. Mr. Burch inquired whether I intended going North. I replied, no; but that I expected to be engaged about that time in another part of my official district. Mr. Burch then said that if I were even in Mississippi the committee would be perfectly willing to bear the expenses of my return there and back, rather than fail in securing my services, to which I promptly replied that if I were to give my consent to speak I should feel myself bound to return and meet my engagement at my own expense. The gentlemen were very persistent in their efforts to obtain my consent, and in urging me to accept, Mr. Burch remarked that it would be unfortunate if I persisted in my declination, as the committee had announced on their printed posters and hand-bills that I would deliver the oration, I expressed surprise and regret that such action should have been taken without consultation with me, whereupon Dr. Thompson explained that it had not been stated on the bills that I would speak, but that I had been invited to speak, I, of course, said no more about it and soon after the gentlemen departed—expressing the hope that I might find it convenient to accept the invitation.

On several subsequent occasions, Mr. Burch, in conversation with me, referred to the subject, and on each occasion I informed him that I could not engage to speak on that day. To Dr. Thompson who again called on me on the 25th ultimo, one week prior to the first of August, I reiterated my regret that I could make no promise to participate in the celebration.

But the committee say further:

"Why General Elliott did not appear at the Fair Grounds August 1st is perhaps best known to himself. He gave the committee no hint even of his change of purpose, but gave them to understand that he was not only willing to make the address, but that it would afford him such pleasure that he would even return to the city for that purpose if within easy reach by rail."

Why the committee are unable to account for my absence from the Fair Grounds on August 1st, I am sure will not be a matter of surprise to the public when I state that not a single one of the persons whose names are attached to the card ever had a moment's conversation with me on the subject, and indeed, none of them,—save one, (Mr. Maxwell,) have any acquaintance with me whatever. And I may here remark that Mr. Maxwell whose name appears attached to the card in question, informed me last evening, in the presence of Messrs. J. M. Vance, William B. Boyd and J. R. Wilson, that he did not sign his name thereto, that it was not shown to him before publication and that as a matter of fact he was not aware of the publication of such a card until his attention was called to the matter by a friend. In view of Mr. Maxwell's statement I desire to say that I feel compelled to acquit him of all responsibility in the matter.

But why Mr Burch failed to enlighten the committee as to my intention not to speak at their celebration, of which he had full knowledge, I do not care even to inquire. Suffice it to say that he was fully advertised of that fact; for not only on the occasions above referred to did I so inform him, but at my residence several days before the celebration took place, in answer to his earnest solicitation that I would consent to speak, I positively informed him, in the presence of Messrs. H. C. C. Astwood, J. M. Vance, and another gentleman, that I could not possibly give my consent. Besides, Mr. W. G. Brown, nearly ten days before the first of August, informed Mr. Burch that I had not accepted the invitation and would not speak, and suggested to him that it would be advisable to see me about the matter, to which Mr. Burch replied that it was not necessary that he should do so, as he knew I would speak.

If it be true, as stated by the committee, that on the first visit of Dr. Thompson and Mr. Burch I consented to speak, why was it deemed necessary that Dr. Thompson should again call to obtain that consent, or that Mr. Burch should tax himself with a visit to my residence two weeks after his first call, in order to secure my promise?

But the committee, whose existence, sole or aggregate, was entirely unknown to me until their card had appeared on yesterday, loudly proclaim that I gave them no hint even of my change of purpose, but gave them to understand that I would make the address, If they mean that I should have informed them personally, I have but to say that they should have taken the pains to confer with me directly; but if they mean to assert that a knowledge of my intentions was withheld from their representatives who called on me, I do not hesitate in saying that they grossly misrepresent me. I assert that their representatives—particularly Mr. Burch—had such knowledge, and the committee will pardon me for saying that persons who have sufficiently the bad taste to write such cards upon such a paucity of facts are expected to be sufficiently intelligent to know that notice to the agent is notice to the principal.

But still the committee complain of deception on my part, and would seek to pose before the public as persons having a grievance.

Let us see where the deception comes in and who can best claim that he has been badly used. The committee have stated their grievance and exposed to the public gaze their wounds. Having no grievance to present and no wounds with which to invoke the sympathy of the people, let me briefly state the treatment I received at the hands of the committee and at the same time show how shallow is the pretention that I was really expected to speak at their celebration.

Although my name was put upon their bills and given to the public even before they had at all consulted me, to this day they have not honored me by sending me a copy of their programme. Although they expected to benefit by what little of influence my poor name might have been able to bring to their enterprise, they did not deem it even of sufficient importance to extend to my wife who was known to be in the city, the poor compliment of an invitation to witness the exercises. Although the committee pretend that they had reason to expect me to speak, they managed not only to keep me from seeing their programme, but no one seemed able even to inform me under what auspices and in whose behalf and interest the committee was in *esse*. Not until last night did I learn from one of its members that the committee was created in the interest of a church organization and furnished the reason why the committee thought it advisable to withhold all information as to its paternity.

But still the voice of the committee is heard in lamentation, vehemently protesting that I was expected up to the last moment to put in an appearance, although their action would seem to negative that statement; for they did not deem it necessary to trouble me with a guide or escort to the Fair Grounds—presuming, I suppose, that I would myself obtain the services of a guide or purchase a guide-book of the city in order to reach the committee's headquarters. Having been provided with no card of admittance, it was also presumed, of course, that on my arrival at the gate of the Fair Grounds, I would squeeze my way through the vast multitude waiting admittance and with what little breath might be left me after the ordeal, request the ticket-vendor to sell me a ticket.

I do not state this by way of complaint, for if these exhibitions had been potent enough to cause me pain, I should have readily found a panacea in the happy reflection that such conduct is quite exceptional in Louisiana, as is abundantly proved by the kindly considerations manifested toward me on all occasions by the good people of New Orleans.

But the committee seem to fear that some special influence has been exerted with me against them: *hinc illæ lacrymæ*. They say;

"Men in and about the Customhouse had been saying for a week previous that General Elliott would be in the city August 1, and would not speak at the Fair Grounds either; and some of these men offered to bet members of the committee five to one that the General would not speak."

If this be true, it is a very unfortunate admission for the committee to make in view of their former declaration that they were given no hint of what they are pleased to term my change of purpose. But the committee would point a moral; hence they declare: "This looks a little as if some special influence had been exerted and yielded to."

I would say to this committee by way of reply that they know but little of my disposition and character, or else they would have known that any such influence would have been as unavailing to control my action as their own efforts were unsuccessful in their attempt to enlist my services after my courteous, but positive declination.

But the most remarkable part of the committee's fulmination remains to be considered. Having discharged themselves of what they regarded as a duty to their "friends and the public," they felt themselves called upon to read me a lecture. Hear them:

"The committee feel that they have been badly treated, and they would say to General Elliott that no public man can afford to allow himself to be led by a few selfish and evil dispose men into a deception of the public." * * *

"It takes but few such mistakes to let any public man down, however high he may stand."

One's first impulse on reading the above would lead him to characterize it as not only gratuitous but highly impertinent. However, the committee will allow me to say that it is not from them that I choose to take lessons as to my personal conduct, and if I fail to admonish them that their action in connection with the matter in controversy is well calculated to subject them to a letting down, it is only because I am impressed with the fact that—

"Hit hit it doth needs fear no fall,
He that is low no pride."

If their allusion to "selfish and evil disposed men" was intended as a blow over my shoulders at others against whom they desired to revenge some real or imaginary grievance rankling at their heart, it seems to me that that was neither the most direct nor the most honorable mode of accomplishing their purpose. If their object in seeking the advertising columns of a Democratic journal as the vehicle for their virulent assault was to earn for themselves a cheap notoriety, I am perfectly willing that they should enjoy to the full whatever of glory they may have achieved; but if their purpose was to do injury either to my personal reputation or to my standing as an humble representative of the race, they have doubtless found that their poisoned arrows lie harmless at my feet Before engaging in such contemptible efforts to malign one of their own race through the columns of Democratic papers, as colored men, they should remember the maxim;

"It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest."

BORT. B. ELLIOTT.

N. O. August 8th, 1881.

COLOR.

For the LOUISIANIAN.]

Cowper is eloquent when he says:

"There is no flesh in man's obdurate hearts
Man does not feel for man;"—

but he is inaccurate. For to give the devil his due, it is the limited range of our vision, rather than a lack of feeling, which causes us to look with seeming unconcern on miseries and misfortunes from which we ourselves are exempt. Humanity, finding much censure, but little comfort in Cowper, ascends to Shakespeare for the encouraging assurance that

"One touch of nature makes the Whole world kin;"

and seeks, by diffusing intelligence, culture, and refinement, to touch the hidden spring that being touched binds in a common brotherhood the diverse races of mankind. Still, the social problems with which humanity is rife, issuing as it were from the tomb of the past, present a weird aspect:

"Shaking our disposition
With thoughts beyond the reaches of our soul."

Here, in the United States, in addition to questions with which society in the old world has grappled ever since the dawn of civilization and with which it is still wrestling, there exists another of comparatively recent origin, unique in its character and presenting peculiarly embarrassing obstacles in the way of a satisfactory solution. I mean, of course, what is sometimes, though improperly, styled "The Negro Question." As far as the letter of the supreme law of the republic is concerned, negro emancipation and equal citizenship are accomplished facts; but to infuse its spirit into the heart of the nation is a work to which whatever of religion, humanity, intelligence, or patriotism exists throughout this broad land should incessantly address itself. For as Duchatel says: Where the benefit of civilization to be partial, not universal, it would be only a bitter mockery and a cruel injustice." Few white persons could imagine, none can realize what it is to be a negro in the United States—few, perhaps, have seriously thought. It is impossible even for those into whose souls the iron of proscription on account of color has entered to represent fully its withering effects. Language is inadequate to express the nameless tortures to which its innocent victims are constantly exposed. In society, its dreded presence everywhere confronts them: at home, its humiliating remembrance haunts them. It dogs their footsteps through all the avenues of life, and disputes their entrance to the grave. For even death which levels all other distinctions, is made to recognise the odious descrimination which after embittering his life renders the negro's last resting-place a degradation—a spot where

"If ever thou hast felt another's pain,
If ever when he sighed hast sighed again,
If ever on the eyelid stood the bear
That pity has engender'd, drop one here."

One of the better instincts of human nature finds expression in the rude magnanimity which forbids striking a man when he is down. But the negro in the United States has been down for centuries—so long in fact that the dominant race, especially in the South, talk of an instinctive antipathy between the two races as a scientific fact; and appear to consider it an "historic impossibility" that for him there should be any let up. Now, if this assumed limitation of development, this *ne plus ultra* of progress being peculiar to the Ethiopian race concerned the negro alone, his best friends would find their truest service in advising him to take due notice thereof and govern himself accordingly. But, and "there's the rub" it does not concern the negro alone whether he be deemed and treated as an entire citizen, or merely as the fractional part of one: it is of vital importance also to the white man. It is this solidarity of interests which constitutes the negro's surest guarantee of ultimate justice. But whether justice shall vindicate itself as an avenging Nemesis, or as a beneficent result of that Divine providence which out of seeming evil still educes good, time alone can determine. In learning to play chess it is important to bear in mind the classic caution: "*Nimium ne crede colori*" (Do not attach undue importance to color.) But accustom yourself to use either color indifferently. The game of life called politics has been aptly composed to chess, and since the overthrow of slavery, the comparison is peculiarly appropriate to American society. The South, always adroit in politics and accustomed to win, if she would regain her lost prestige must learn to play black pieces and pawns as skillfully in the future as she has been wont to manipulate white ones in the past. Accustomed to utilize her negro population for all it was worth as chattels, she must avail herself equally of its enhanced value as equal citizens, or suffer perpetual checkmate in the political arena.

X.

New Orleans, August 8, 1881.

L. W. KATHMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WOOD, COAL AND SAND,

Corner Marais and Bienville Sts.

NEW ORLEANS.

All orders promptly attended to.

Aug. 13

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, $500,00

WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURER

—Issues Policies on—

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS,

OFFICE—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets,

NEW ORLEANS,

JAMES I. DAY, Pres't.

C. HEIDENTER, Sec'y.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.

Cor. Camp and Canal streets.

Paid Capital - - - $500,000 00

Assets at their market value - - - - 619,895 46

DIRECTORS:

A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,
A. Carriere, Charles J. Leeds.
H. Gally, D. Fatjo,
W. A. Bell, Charles E. Schmidt,
P. Poutz, Ernest Merith,
E. Aldige, Jules Tuyes,
J. Turpe, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

I. N. MARKS, President.
I. PRUDHOMME, Vice President,
R. H. BENNERS, Secretary,
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY, "

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts

Represents the Fire Association of Philadelp'a. feb1y

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Calliope street depot:

DEPART.

Express No. 1..... 7:45 a. m
Mail No. 3..... 4:30 p. m
Mixed No. 9..... 2:30 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Mail No. 2..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 4..... 11:35 a. m.
Mixed No. 10..... 8:45 p. m.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily; Nos. 9 and 10 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Improved sleeping and reclining chair cars to Chattanooga daily, without change.

Tickets for sale, berths secured and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON Agent.
J. W. COLEMAN, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
S. E. CARET, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

BENDERSON & BYRNES.

84.....TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.....84

Wholesale and Retail

Dealears

in every variety of WHISKEYS, GINS, WINES & etc., which are offered at the cheapest cash rates possible. Individuals from the country should invariably call at the establishment of HENDERSON & BYRNES, before purchasing their supplies. June 25 3m.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. M., G. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1881.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd, ..Grand Master.
R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
.....Grand Orator.
J B V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Crippe.....Grand Organist
J. E Troeclair.....Gr Senior Deacon
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Bieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
C. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Bieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas
S C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Cam and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
J. Henri Burch.....Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams.....W.M.
P. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

P. V Labonstrie.....W. M.
Jas. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 arondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Alex. Baines.....S. W.
A. Benjamin.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richard F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice,

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as related to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1881

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS I.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1881

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION,

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are..... $2 700

9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are..... 1,800

9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are..... 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....$119,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of September 13, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEA.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The Scientific American is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages; printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences, including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to Munn & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to Munn & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents:

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
Any Two above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

M. M. McLEOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

JACKSON, MISS.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

Weekly, $1.15.	Semi-Weekly, $2.50.	Daily $10.00,

In NEWS-GETTING,

EDITORIAL ABILITY,

CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

The Daily Inter-Ocean

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The Lodges Department in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

The Semi-Weekly Inter-Ocean

Is published each Monday and Thursday and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

The Weekly Inter-Ocean

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.

"Our Curiosity Shop,"

Woman's Kingdom, and

The Home Department

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the Inter-Ocean to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address The Inter-Ocean,
Chicago.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District-Master; P. N. F., Anatole Parnelle, Thibodeaux, D. D. M; P. G. M., J. J. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. G. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist. Treasurer; P. N. F., James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine, Dist Chaplain; P. N. F, J. W. Burns, New Orleans, Dist Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville, Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Hankin, Bayou Boeuf, Dist Marshal.

Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes, Ex-Officio Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Secretary; M. V. P., George C. Mason, New Orleans; P. N. F., H. C. C. Astwood, New Orleans; P. N. F., B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge.

Committee on Appeals—P. N. F., R. L. Desdunes, Chairman, N. Orleans; P. W G. M., W. A. Halston, New Orleans; P. G. M., A. A. Goins, New Orleans; P. N. F.; D. Brown, Algiers; P. N. F., Junius R. Lewis, Shreveport.

Committee on Grievances—P. G. M.; McC. Campfield, Cairman, New Orleans; P. G. M., Graham Bell, New Orleans; P. N. F., Thomas J. Hill, New Orleans; P. N. F., Joseph LeBlanc, Thibodeaux; P. N. F., J. H. Bailey, Napoleonville.

Committee on Widows and Orphans and Charity—P. N. F., Wm. Davis, Chairman. Thibodeaux; P. N. F., Wm. James, Bayou Boeuf; P. N. F., Harry R. Steele, New Orleans; P. N. F., J. W. Burns, New Orleans; P. N. F., C. J. Thomas, New Orleans.

Committee on Insurance—M. V. P., L. D. Thompson, New Orleans, Chairman. P. N. F., O. J. Rock, New Orleans; P. N. F., E. J., Brunet, Algiers.

Committee on Finance and Auditing—P. G. M., Chas. B. Wilson, Chairman; New Orleans P. N. F., Charles A. Roxborough, Plaquemine; P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, Baton Rouge.

All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary. Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue. New Orleans, Louisiana.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office of the Board of Health, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven by pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

Joseph Jones, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Open Sept. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

Rev. Geo. E. Cranston, Principal,
180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen o the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. B. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore. 8-8

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be publishe first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
New York City, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Address to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS

cor. Camp and Common Sts.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. Eureka Grand Lodge

F. A. A. Y., M. State of Louisiana.

OFFICERS 1881.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd,...Grand Master.
R. W.—B H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
.....Grand Orator.
J B V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
A. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Cam and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
J. Henri Burch.....Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

A. A. Williams.....W. M.
A. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

V. V. Laboustrie.....W. M.
Jas. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Alex. Baines.....S. W.
A. Benjamin.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—Order of Eastern Star.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the Louisianian will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the Louisianian from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The Louisianian offers rare advantages to the merchants and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money orders to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and frandulent pretenses, representations and promises. I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE

The Louisiana State Lottery Company will give at New Orleans, La., on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1881

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS I.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1881

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are..... $2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are..... 1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are..... 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
New Orleans, La.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of September 6, 1881,

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION

Agents wanted in every State, County City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
New Orleans, La.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y